ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ROANOKE

Progress of the Allied Armies in Mexico.

The Incipient Stages of an Adjustment of the Imbroglio.

RETURN OF THE SPANISH COHORTS TO CUBA.

Movements of the British, French and Spanish Forces.

An American Bearer of Despatches Murdered. &c.,

anoke arrived yesterday from Havana and by her we have intelligence of considerable interes from Mexico to the 4th inst.

The able letters of our vigilant read with much interest.

An American citizen-Addison T. Arler Lowell, Massachusetts, bearer of despatches from the dered on the 24th ult., while going from Vera Cruz to the

commence at Orizaba April 1.

Honduras dates are to the 27th of February. A favo able reaction had occurred and order was being restored fedina had been chosen President pro tem.

The English troops are about to leave Mexico. A por ion of the Spaniards are returning to Cuba and the rest General Prim commands the allied forces.

It appears that one of the stipulations made at the conference between Generals Prim and Doblado, was that no more troops should be landed. Under this some French reinforcements, under General Lorencez, were to

The English forces will return in the Bermuda to English land. Their mules, harness, &c., were sold to the Several rebel schooners had been brought into Key West, including the William Mallory.

cotton on board had reached Havana. Two slave dealers had been murdered at Havana. The

sassins were four in number, including a mulatto, confessed the crime and is under trial.

Our Havana Correspondence. HAVANA, March 8, 1862.

vana-Advance of the Allies to the Interior-Victory of the Reactionists—Rumored Flight of President Juan from the Capital—Text of the Treaty, &c., &c.

The arrival here on Wednesday, the 5th inst., of her Catholic Majesty's steamers Alava and Lealtad from Vera Cruz, places us in possession of important news from the Mexican republic. A treaty, preliminary to more im portant negotiations, has been agreed on between th d Mexican commissioners, and approved by President Juarez. From this we may infer that the peac in a very short period, as anticipated. This preliminary treaty gives up the towns of Orizaba, Cor-fova and Tehuacan to the Allies, and as soon as the news reached them that the treaty had been signed by Juares the French troops moved forward immediately, and the principal part of the Spanish army was to march on the ist instant. Another significant sign of a peaceful ter battalions of Spanish troops, one of them being the Fourth marines, which left for Vera Cruz last week, arriving there on the 24th ult. The Mexican government request that the Custom House be restored to them; but it would ranslate the following short letter, and the treaty, from the Diario de la Marina:—

Vana Caux. Feb. 28, 1882 Last night an extraordinary arrival from the capital of the republic, brought the government approval of the seace preliminaries signed in Soledad on the 19th, be-tween the Count of Rem and the Minister of War, General Doblado, of whose meeting I previously informed you. In consequence of this the Mexican flag has been hoisted on the Castle of San Juan de Ulion and on the Co Palace of the Plaza de Armas. It is thought that the old which they will be invited, and the courts of lesser de tary offices, &c., will be re-established, all preeight as they were prior to the occupation, with the ex-

gree, notary offices, &c., will be re-established, all prenisely as they were prior to the occupation, with the exception of the Custom House employes and those of the
sity administration and of the castie. The French force,
which will occupy Tehnacan, is already on the march;
and although on setting out they were warned by the
snemy's pickets that if they persisted they would not be
permitted to advance, doubtless because no order had as
yet been received, they have proceeded on their way
without any opposition. The second brigade leaves Santa
Fe to-morrow morning at dawn, and the first brigade on
the day following, with everything belonging to it, in acsordance with the orders just received. Yesterday evening the battalion of chassours of Bailen embarked on the
Alaya, having marched past the dwelling of the Generalin-Chief on their way to the wharf.

Very scen, perhaps to-day, the Fourth battalion of marines will embark for your city, and the Third will follow the expeditonary division in place of the chasseurs,
as has just been determined. All apparently breather
passes and harmony between the representatives of the
three alied Powers and the Mexican government.

Another Vera Cruz correspondent of the Disrie, withing under the same date, speaks of a runor, 'not sitogether without foundation,'' that the reactionists, Mequez and Cobos, had dealt a heavy blow to the troops of
thes government, and that Juarez had been obliged to My
from the capital, which was entered by the victors. We
shall have to wait for further intelligence before we can
know how much refinance is to be placed in this report.

No doubt the reactionists are straining every nerve to
rotrieve the ground they have lost; and it appears likely
that Marquez did gain some advantage in a skirmish
with the government troops, which has been magnified,
perhaps, into the above magnificent proportions. I
think old Juarez is good for some time longer, and will
evestually come out "first best," as well with enemies at
home as with the A

PRELIMINARIES AGRRED ON BETWEEN G EMERAL

1. Since the constitutional government which at present rules the Mexican republic has declared to the commissioners of the allied Powers that it does not need the aid so kindly offered to the Mexican people, since it possesses within itself the elements of strength and sympathy to preserve itself from whatsoever intestine revolt, the allies may presently preced to treatise in order to formalize the claims they are to prefer in the names of their remeative nations.

the Allies may presently preceed to treatise in order to Cormalize the claims they are to prefer in the names of their respective nations.

2. Consequently, and protesting as do the representatives of the allied nations that they attempt nothing spaties the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Mexican republic, negotiations shall be opened in Orizaba, in which city shall assemble the commissioners and two of the ministers of the republic, saving in case that by common consent it shall be agreed on to appoint representative delegates on both sides.

3. During the negotiation the forces of the allied Powers shall occupy the three towns of Cordova, Orizaba and Teluncan, with their natural limits.

4. In order that it may not be supposed, even remotely, that the Allies signed these preliminarise in order to get possession of the fortified places garrienced by the Mexican army, it is stipulated that, in the unfortunate event that negotiations should be broken off, the allied forces shall resinquish the above mentioned towns, and station themselves on the line which is beyond the said fortifications on the route to Vera Cruz, the Paso Ancho, on the Cordova road, and Paso de Ovejas, on that of Jalapa, being designated as the extreme principal points.

5. If the untoward event of breaking of negotiations, and withdrawing the aliked troops to the line indicated in the preceding article, should occur, the hospitals of the Allies shall be under the protection of the Mexican sation.

6. On the day on which the allied troops take up their march, to occupy the pestir mentioned in article 3, the Mexican flag shall be hosted in the city of Vera Cruz and on the Castle of San Juan & Ulloa.

The COUNT OF PENS, MANUEL DOBLADO, La SOLEDAD, Feb. 19, 1862.

I approve—Craators Lexnox Wyras.

President of the Albay, toneral Zeragon around of the Albay, toneral assumed as much a

possible. This is the end of chapter I in the new history of Mexico. discount—an improvement. The news by the sit is thought, will have a good effect on the sugar, though prices remain unchanged.— I have just seem it bits papers of the 3d inst., by the South Republic. The steamer Nashville by the South Routhle. The steamer Nativities at Portsmouth, N. C., with a cargo valued at 500. Joil Davis has preclaimed martial law in and and to a distance of ten miles around.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, March 3, 1862.

President Joures Ratifies the Treaty of Soledad—The Allies Withdraw from the Allian e-General Prim to be Super seded-Nopoleon to Work Alone-The French Receiving They say that a dolphin changes color twenty times dying, but I must say that this ever to be rem

expedition is likely to surpass any of the fluny tribe in that respect. at Soledad (a copy of which I enclose), allowing the forces of the allies to peaceably occupy the points Tehuacan, ence to be held at Orizaba should have been arrived at able to the allied powers they should retire and occupy ratification was received with great glee by the allies Prim, by whose determined energy and perseverance this important point a successful termination of their object up their line of March for Soledad. The Spaniards fol wed in two divisions. On Saturday a small part of the most quiet one Vera Cruz has enjoyed for two months settlement of all their troubles. The Mexican flag was Customs, Commandant Captain of the port, arrived from Jalapa yesterday to resume the functions of their several offices. These arrivals were to have been followed by the Governor and municipal authorities, and everydy expected soon to see a satisfactory development of the real plans and purposes of the expedition-"a con dition resembled, in the slightest degree, any former of

present work of a like nature, this important develope

knows what a day may bring forth. The news by the

letely changed the programme of events here.

Three days ago matters apparently verged on a defin ent, with all things favoring Spain. To-day the illies are in a much worse predicament than when they s has not yet transpired, but there is trouble in the camp somewhere. The English have withdrawn from the alliance, and will return to Bermuda. Orders have recall the forces already in the interior. The English say they have been deceived by Spain, and that France has English are well pleased in getting out of the affair as a French general. Prim has pronounced the treaty at follow the action of England, by a complete withdrawa and it appears as if the conquest of Mexico was to be left to Napoleon alone—and the French seem in good

A courier was despatched from the United States Consulate of this city, on the morning of the 20th, for the city of Mexico, with important despatches from the United States government to Mr. Corwin, our Minister. Nothing has been heard of him since he soft here. Letters from the city of Mexico, under date of March 1, states that a courier, which should have arrived there on the 25th ult, was assassinated and his mails destroyed. This is without doubt the American courier, as he was to have arrived at Mexico on that day. The courier was an American cittzen of the name of Addison T. Allen, a native, I think, of Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Allen was a very promising young man, much loved and respected by all who knew him, and his sad fate has created great excitement here. The infamous deed was probably done by some of the reactionary parties.

By the schooner Euphemia, which arrived at this port yesterday from New York, we get news from the States up to the 7th of this month. In a copy of the Heranto of that date I see a glowing account of a battle, which is said to have taken place at National Bridge, between this city and Jalapa. No such battle has ever taken place. Where your informant got his news I know not. The Aillies have not been fiften naive from the city of Vera Cruz rince th y landed. No battle has teken place, nor is it likely that any will, at least, for the present.

The United States steam gunboat Octorara, proceeded to sea yesterday afternoon from the Navy Yard, Brook lyn, and the Wamsutta and Victoria hauled out in the

tream to receive their ammunitien.

The Madgie will probably go into commission to-day. United States steemer Massachusets will be taken in to

turned into the yard yesterday. They were originally intended for ferry boats by the Union Ferry Company, but were sold to the government before they were launched, and have since been converted into gunboats-

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, March 17, 1862. steamer Baltimore arrived here yesterday after noon, having in tow the United States steamer Mysti and gunboats Zouave and Dragon, seriously injured in

The Mystic was put in commission about four month ago, and has been most of this time engaged in the blockade of the Rappahanneck river. Off Sturgeon creek, on the 15th of January, in company with the United States steamer Dawn, she engaged the rebel battery at that place, and finally succeeded in sliencing it. Her boats, which had previously gone in to capture a rebel vestel, had on this occasion a narrow escape, the enemy opening on them from a howitzer when within Roads , she was just in time to take part in the late con

Lieutenant Communding—H. N. T. Arnold.

Lieutenant.—Norman H. Farquhar.

Manters—S. B. Mander, H. R. Blackiston, Roland P.

Coffin.
Surgeon.—W. Faulkner Browne.
Paymaster.—T. E. Smith.
Engineers.—John B. Lowell, Geo. W. Shank, John B. A.
Allen, Jr., Henry F. Lovesire.
Master's Motos.—William R. Morson, Geo. R. Durand,
Jos. B. Swett.

VIOLATING THE SURDAY LAW.—The police made a num-ber of arrests on Sunday among the liquor dealers for ber of arrests on Sunday among the liquor desiers for violating the Sunday law. At the corner of Greenwich and Barrison streets officer Horbeit was beaten by the proprietor of the store and kept prisoner in a back room for some time. Word was sent to the Fifth ward station house, whom reinforcements arrived and released the captive policeman, who appeared to have been roughly handled. In the Sixteenth precinct the police made a number of arrests for gambling and playing billiards.

RECKING DRIVING—A WOMAN DANGSBOURN INJURING—BURING the procession yesterday an unknown woman was knocked down by one of the Second avenue cars near the

knocked down by one of the Second avenue cars near the cerner of Chatham and Oliver streets, and dangerously injured. The poor creature was taken to the New York Hossital in an insensible condition, where, up to least accounts, she was lingering in great agony. The driver of the car, James Cullen, was accessed by officer O'Peny, of the Fourth precinct police, and locked up to await she result of the woman's injuries.

PH. LADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5 s. 84; Reading
Railroad, 21%; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Pailroad,
11; Ponnsylvania Railroad, 45. Sight exchange on New
York as par.

Flour dell. Wheat firm red, \$1 32 a \$1 35. forn dull: yellow a52 c. a 64c. CeSec firm. Province a ciet. Port.—Mess, \$13 60 a \$14. Whatkey s. ady at 20c.

THE PARTY OF ELOOD.

The President and the Abolition Org

"MRS. LINGOLM'S GRAND RALL."
In two or three conhecutive numbers of the delly bribuse of late there have been particular and special ditional appeals for contributions to the United State freesury—at least loans—on however large or small scale. The Case has been represented as an approach for remote of late there have been particular and special cadiorial appeals for contributions to the United States Treasury—at least loans—on however large or small a scale. The case has been represented as an approach to \$1 important crisis, and desperately needful. In one of the same papers was a report of the generosity of a poor Irishman and his wife feeding hungry soldiers, the woman refusing pay lest it should burn her pocket. In one of these same numbers was a reporter's account of a necturnal carnival, under the name of

the hundred invitations were saued. Mr. and hoofs authored invitations were saued. Mr. and hoofs authored themselves in the centre of the East Ko received the guests......For one hour the throng me current, and warm the rooms were full, the Mard d. statiened in their usual position, began playing of airs of the innest description at cleven. A list dument was thrown open a out twelve o'clock, with ense pumel, basel'is the centre and sandwiches, and it....The supper was set in the dining room, and idered one of the finest displays of gastronomic seen in this country. It cost thousands of dollars. To fare was:— Here upwards of thirty dishes are del. 1....The tables fairly bent under expensive law is appealed one upon another. At twelve has distributed the firms of the firms.

When a million of husbands, sons and brothers, under the doings, and dictates of a barbarous institution, a relice of barbarism, are marshalled in the field of massacre and must der, thousands of them retting and dying of disease, other thousands mainted and mungled, agonizingin the hospitals—to say nothing of the other thousands still, in preserable conditions, shot down, bayoneted down, butchered down, trampled down, any way got down, to immediate death wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, lovers ever ywhere in trembling anxiety, agony and anguish; everybody—except the most unfeeling and inhuman, hardened and made such by that inhuman institution—in doubt and dread as to the future; in short, when our nation is convulsed with painfulf forebodings, and plunged in an abyss of horrors and frightful exposures, by its slavery and its alwery's war, it is less strange that so weak a woman as has got up this costly and dissipating carnival should have acted her part in the matter, and that she should have been sustained in it by "all the border State Senators and members, and their hadies," and by "nearly all the generals," who have hitherto conducted our war, than that she should have had the countestance and sanction of "most of the members and Senators from the Northern States," and that the report of the aboministion should have found place in the Tribune without denunciation, without rebuke, without the least criticism. Is this the fitting time to get up the winst ball ever given in the White House," and at the expense of thousands on thousands of dollars. Ince that time hundreds of millions of the people's carnings and thousands of the people's expension and the conductorship of Secretary Seward, was said to have cost twenty-five thousand others. Since that time hundreds of millions of the people's earnings and thousands of the people's lives have been squandered, chiefly to keep in safety the place where these minings har develvers, and midday roting to match, are carried on. Will the readers of the riotings in

thetic heart—with heart of woman or man. At such a time, and under such circumstances, it is not a fit perfermance for woman or men fit to be in power, fit to be exemplars for, fit to be rulers of, a moral and humane people.

OESON S. MURRAY.

FOSTER'S CROSSINGS, Warren county, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1862.

While I was conving the foregoing the following cames to hand, in the Tribune for February II:—

We must decline publishing any of the numerous letters sent us in deprecation of what the writers characterize as a "ball" or a "dance" at the White House recently. Our reasons are briefly these.—First, we do not judge for others at what time or in what manner they shall entertain their friends, second, our columns are precompted with maters which seem to us more momentous; thrift, there was no oall and no dancing at the time and place in question.

It appears that "numerous" others among the readers of the Tribune were, with myself, unfavorably impressed by its report of this banqueting and rovelry among our rulers during this time of anarchy and ruin. The rearons rendered by the Tribune for the suppression are entirely insufficient. They are no valid reasons at all. They are no reasons. They are very bad pretexts.

The Tribune does "not judge for others at what time or in what manner they shall entertain their friends." Did not the Tribune "judge for" the wife of Daniel E. Sickies "in what manner shay might "ontortain" her "friends" in Washington? And who will pretend that the example, or the influence any way, of her entertainment, under the circumstances, harmed human interests a thousandth part as much as this entertainmens given by Abraham Lucoln's wife, and received by "most of the members and Senstors from the Northern States." with the sancers. It is

cation of 'this demoralizing entertainment, is.—'Our columns are preoccupied with matters which seem to us more momentous.' But they were not preoccupied with matters more momentous than to silved that disgusting and corrupted affair a faitering, sanctioning, oncouraging report.

The Tribune's third text is:—'There was no ball and no dancing at the time and place in question.' But the Tribune does not say that the entertainment—the nocturnal revel—was a different thing in detail from what its own respecter made it to be in Kaown columns, under the head—'Mrs. Lincoln's Grand Hall.' Now, suppose that when "the Marine Band began playing operatic airs of the finest discription," and "Mr. Lincoln gave his arm to Miss Browning, and Mrs. Lincoln, with Seasor Browning and others, soon followed, and they passed through and through the different rooms," they had taken a "quick step," a "double quick"—had "hopped" a little—how much would it have added to the objectionableness of the performance? With the rational, nothing. And the Tribune is careful not to tell us whether or not it would in that case have "jadged for" them that they had thus transcended bounds of propriety. The Tribune's careful not to tell us whether or not it would in that case have "jadged for" them that they had thus transcended bounds of propriety. The Tribune's careful not be selly a shaveholders loyal to a Union that is slavery's guarantee, according to the showing of Senator Seward, and the manifestations of all willy and inveterate slaveholders.

[From the Adams Transcript.]

[From the Adams Transcript.]

manifestations of all wily and invoterate slaveholders.

(From the Adams Transcript.)

FIDLING NEBO AND BUNNING ROME.

The first bell ever given at the White House came off last Wednesday evening. The Cabinet, both House of Congress, many of the armyfofficers, foreign Ministers, leading citizens, &c., to the number of five hundred, were present with their wives and daughters. The Indies were generally very plainly attired. About twelve o'clock the supper room was thrown open, and exhibited one of the finest displays of gastrosomic art ever secu in this country—a temple of, Liberty, a fort and war steamer, admirably moudied in candy, and a ton or turkeys, ducks, venison; picessants, partidges, &c., all enquinitely prepared by Maillard, of New York, as a cost of thousands of collars. While the country is shaken as by an earthquake by the nightiest and most unnatural civil war recorded in history, and on the eve of bankruptcy and ruin; while it is even new a question—a fearful one—whether we are to be hencefer the tree people of a free nation, or whether we are to become the subjects of anarchy, a second Maxice—we say, that while these direful calamities are threatening our very life as a nation, such an extravagant and foolish display is slocking. At any time, such minicking and aping of European courts is disgusting in the capital of a republic but at such a crisis as the present, such a waston display of extravagance and indifference on the part of the administration is an outrage to the interests and feelings of the people. It is tempting a kind Providence to our destruction. What will be thought in Kurope of such frivolity. How forcib—and unpleasantly it calls to mind the fielding of Nere at the bruning of Rome! That same night wounded volunteers, died in the hospitals for want of care and confort, and our noblest sons and brothers pined in the location of a Southern prison, and sighed hopelessiy for release; while on our Western for theer the houseless mother clasped her starving habe, and the prairie owell [From the Jeffers nian Democrat.]

From the Jettersman Democrat.]

MRS. LINGUIN'S BALL.

The Grat ball ever given in the White House came of to-night, saws the Tribens s correspondent of Thursday lust. With we read of the crews of anking ships, when all hope has flet, knowing officil restraints, human and divine, and simpling fluor revolting orgies and madeuro, all with the avenging spirit of the tempest, which wis har, just than to a swift and sure destruction. Are the incumbers of the high places of trust and power

mid or demented, that, in this dark hour of our history and our hopes, they desert their posts of duty to inargurate the reign of fashion, and worship at the shrine of folly? Or was this a shameless funeral wake over the unburied remains of a defunct Union?

"Most of the Senators and members of Congress and generals of the army were there," says the reporter. Faithless betrayers of a people's trust, was it for this that you were sont to Congress, or placed in command of our armies? Are we incurring an expenditure of two millions of dollars per day, and sacrifacing hundreds of lives, that you may congregate and riot at our expense? Again, says the reporter, "The supper was set in the dining room, and is considered one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country. It was prepared by Maillard, of New York, and cost thousands of dollars." And this was while Secretary Chase was urgently importuning Congress to adopt some measures to replenish an emply treasury.

Again, says the faithful chronicler, "The tables fairly bent under the expensive luxuries heaped one upon another." Only one week before, Mr. Wilson had stated, in his place in the Senate, that "the had seen certificates from sick soldiers that they had actually to go to the swill tuba, to enable them to live in the hospital at Alexandria."

Is the White Hause to be made the scene of diagraceful

[From the Rexbury Journal.]

Two or three days since, Mr. Lincoln sent word to Mr. Dawes, through a brother member, that he (Lawes) had done more to break down the administration than any other man in the country, by his speech exposing the corruptions of contractors and others. Mr. Dawes sent back a message in roply to the President. "Tell him," said Mr. D., "that nothing that I can do will break down his administration so rapidly as this dancing party given at the time whon the nation is in the agones of civil war. With equal propriety might a man make a ball with a corpse in the house.

preluding expression of Mr. Dawes, though start

fend the capital of the nation and the White House against a hostile enomy, instead of gallanting the halls of that mansion on the arm of a European court snob; if she would spend her money for the benefit of the families of the soldiers who have already yielded up their lives for the cause of the Union on the battle field, instead of squandering ten or twenty thousand dollars in a single night for the entertainment of men and women of questionable virtue, she would then be entitled to the homage and respect of the nation; would become an example to be patterned after by the opulent everywhere, and would cause to be an object of reproach and disgust to all high-minded, democratic American men and women.

The Pacing-Mr. Olmstead's Success, &c., &c.
But for the war of the giants, which we are watch

of a most melanchely character, as day by day the scro are not to be thought of; even flirting is slightly ng tedious. True we have Mr. Rarey, but he gives only ext, and one-hear it not, oh spirit of Puritanism !-- on on Sunday. After that we shall have nothing to amus

That worthy periodical has lately published a coupli known to the public by this time. Nevertheles in the Diario. The steamer Labuan, from Havana, ar rived January 1 at Matamores, Mexico, afty miles from mouth of the Rio Grande. She left that port for tred and thirty-nine bales of cotton, two hundred and sixty.nine of which belonged to Messrs. Jersey & Co., of Manchester, England, and the remaining one hundred and seventy were the property of Don Francisco Armen-Having to take on board \$150,000 in silver at the mouth of the river she stopped there, but was de layed by bad reather until February 1, when the United States corvette Portsmooth made her appearance seized her and sent her Vice Consul, Mr. Blacker, went on board the Portsmouth on the 5th to inquire the reason for the capture, and was informed by Captain Swartwort that the Labuan was captured simply because she had cotton on board; and that he (Captain S.) was determined to soize every vessel he might find with a cargo of cotton—su article he con States. It is said that when Mr. Blacker went on board the Fortzmouth she was flying the French flag. This is the statement of the case. It might be added that the Labuan is an English vessel, steam screw propellor, be longs to Hull, and registers 723 tons. Is this affair all straight and correct, or have the limits

of right been again overstepped by our over-zealous cer? Whether cotton is er is not contraband of wa

Is this affair all straight and correct, or have the limits of right been again overstoped by our over-zealous aofficer? Whether cotton is er is not contraband of war is a question easily settled. Whether any principle of law was violated by the Laban in going or coming from Matamoros, or delaying at the mouth of the Rio Grande, is a question settled by the treaty of Guadatupe Ridalgo. Considering the matter calmly, I think it will appear to any impartial mind that the seizure of the steamer is question was a blunder, which will cost the people of the United States a sice little sum in damages. Better not be so very zealous. The case of the Termins, which has just been restored, is another example in point.

We still continue to Eave arrivals from the blocksded ports. On the 2d lost arrived the schooner Octavia, from Mobile; en the 3d the schooner Florida, from Pensacola; on the 9th the schooner Warren, from New Grienns; on the 10th the schooner Gara, and yesterday the schooner South Republic, irom Mobile. They are all very smail versels, the largest being the Seuth Republic, 11d tons. A few days since there were twenty-one of these blocksde breakers in port, including half a dozen steamers. Several have since left. Three or four sailed on Monday, must have met some of them; and the little Gara, from Mobile, must also have been very close to her powerful enemy. Yet, with all these arrivals, we hear little or no news, and invariably have to wait for the Haralo before we can know anything with certainty. You will perceive by the circular of them use of Zangromia & Co., which I enclose, that there is no improvement in business with the Cited States in fact there is nothing doing except with England and France, in certain classes of sugars. In this respect business here has improved, an evidence of which is the unusually high rates to which freights have advanced and the great there is nothing doing except with England and France, in certain classes of sugars. In this respect business here has improved, an evidence

Jupur Culves, of Brooklyn, will lecture this evening at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fighth avenue, on the "Crime, Cause and Gure of the

TAX ON HATS .- A large meeting of the hat manufactu. rers was held yesterday, at the office of Mesers. Usborn May, 43 Broadway, for the purpose of remonstrating against the heavy tax on hatq, as proposed in the Tax bill. A committee, convisting of Messrs. Huribut, Waring and Knox, was appointed to proceed to Westing-ten to lay the grievances of the hat manufacturers before the Cemmittee of Ways and Messs. An Appeal from Western Texas-The Union Men Cry Loudly for Help.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. WESTERN TEXAS, Dec. 1, 1861. mine is now on the point of leaving you ever receive it. I would like, as a special favor (not pose many mistakes may be found; but, sir, this is imma guilty of as much treason as the "seceshers" are, for

part of Texas known as Western Texas. There lies the Galveston, Saluria and Point Isabel, is the point for land ing the troops, and by land through New Mexico.

When about to pen this letter memory flies back to
the manuguration of the reign of terror in Texas, the

zens of the federal government, crowd my brain, and compel me to ask assistance and protection for the Union mea in this portion of the State, and knowing full well the strong influence which your most valuable paper, the Naw York Herald, wields over the minds of the American people, caused me to hope that my voice wil be heard, and a place awarded to the following through

ecession in the State of Texas. Suffice it to say that, although a majority of the people were opposed to it, yet ers who claimed to be the representatives of the people

Shortly after this the inhabitants of Western Texas the main, cast for the Union: its frontier was swarming with merciless Indians, who drave the settler from hi ties were at a stop; and, worse still, the strong arm of dictatorship or a seeming monarchy, and with which is

Then enaued the reign of terror. All those who had remembered that they were freemen, and had made use of the privileges accorded an Ameri-can citized, and had voted against secession, soon found themselves looked upon as a set of tories, traitors, abolitionists, open allies of Mr. Lincoln, and such like. ceived dark hints, heard they were spotted, and were waited upon by committees from different secret orders, the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Texas Rangers and all their property, within a certain time, or remain merchant, the farmer, the mechanic-all loyal citizens men who had been taught to love their country, wh eared taxation, despised degradation and despi re congenial atmosphere. This told fearfully upon the State, both in point of morals and interest. While writing 1 look with reluctance around me, and see the effect of secession. What has become of that old

appeared-left with freedom-and yet we'are not stary ing, thanks be to God for our fine crops last season. have reaped a harvest sufficient to maintain us for the Northern men that they can starve the South it is b on a lack of patriotism, and it is an absurdity, for every battle and they resort to desperate means. For their hopes were concentrated on England; and it was generally understood throughout the South a long time before South Carolina turned traitor and secoded, that should they have to secede, England would help them to For a time they knew not what to make of the English government. It had got them to revolutionize part of the country, and now it turned its back on them. When they really saw that England's policy from its promises, they threw up all notions of assistance from that quarter, and concluded to fight their own battles and rely upon themselves. Then no law that could promote their end was thought too hard or wrong; country subdued, and no man dares oppose their man speaking one's mind is denied, yet secretly they worked: and, sir, let me tell you that there is hardly a man who when the vote was taken, and await with nationce the landing of the United States troops to again revolutionize the State. When shall that take place?

by a very meagre vote, and then the people were de luded: but the fruits of secession have long singe awaken to seeming evils they have caused real ones, and find themselves unable to contend against them. The acts which helped most to bring them to reason were com-naited by the Enights of the Golden Circle and Rangers, and were truly brutal and fearful, and would have caused wonder to a man reared among a band of thieves or mur-derers. Yet we have suffered them, and will continue to do so till the United States sends its troops to Western Texas. God grant that it may be soon.

whether this letter will ever reach you. I could, when writing the above, single out some instances to corrobe-rate my assertions, but this might fall into the hands of some enemy of my government, in which case I like not wanting I bind myself to prove them whenever wanted. hence the reason why I have headed my letter in a gene ral way. I remain, while awaiting for protection and assistance in Western Texas, yours truly, JUNIUS.

Beard of Aldermon.

This Board met last evening, President Henry in the

A preamble and resolution were adopted making in A presented and resolution were adopted making in-quiry as to by what authority the Independent Telegraph Company were erecting poles and connecting their wires with the police selegraph. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayer ap-pointing Mr. William Boyce as inspector of Vessels, in the room of Mr. Androw Steehan. Motions to refer the

communication and to lay it on the table were lost.

A communication from the Comptroller transmitting list of the contracts registered in that departme turing the year 1861 was received.

during the year 1861 was received.

A communication from the same department shows that the balance in the City Chamberlain's hands on the 15th of March was \$2.267.942 95.

The tax levy for 1862, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, was then taken up.

Alderman texter moved that the Board adhere to its former action.

Alderman Barron moved, as an amendment, that the Board recede from its former action, which was adopted by a vote of 9 to 8.

Alderman Barron moved to concur with the other levels and incident the concur with the other levels.

by a vote of 9 to 8.

Alderman Braot moved to concur with the other Board, and to adopt the tax levy as amended.

Alderman Grawt moved to substitute the Comptroller's budget for the ordinance as amended by the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman deski holder as amended by the Beard of Councilmen.

The Alderman stated that it was not his intention to apply to the other Board for their concurrence. The Comptroller could take the budget to Albany and procure the pursage of a law authorizing the raising of the necessary amount for the use of the city government during the present year.

After considerable discussion Alderman Genet's resolution was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Books the clerk was directed to transmit said resolution to the Legislature, with a request that the necessary law may be pessed authorizing the raising of the money.

The communications and resolutions of the Comptroller, adopted by the Board of Councilmen, relative to the application of the sinking fund to the payment of interest on the city debt, and to memorializing the Legislature to make provision for the payment of the defence bonds, were concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Norwegian Outward Bound. PORTLAND, Me., March 14, 1362.
The steamship Nerwegian sailed from this port at ten e'cleck this morning, for Lendonderry and Liverpost.

Accident on the Camden and Ambe the head and face, and several passengers were slight massed a resolution thanking the engineer for ness with which he stood to his post, and cens company for allowing the rails to be so much o

rder, thereby endangering the lives of all night travel on that road. Forty-four Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CINCUIT.—PART 1—Nos. 5887, 157
1576, 1796, 1977, 839, 1809, 1188, 1322, 1345, 1363, 12
24, 1783, 1399, 1868, 1464, 435, 1106, 1316.

COMMCS PIEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 940, 497, 953, 954, 60 879, 896, 957, 958, 959, 960, 963, 968, 645, 929. Part 2 Nos. 405, 496, 822, 611, 629, 1814, 647, 462, 470, 471, 46 466, 991, 684, 993. United States District Court.—The Admiralty calend ill be called this morning, and the torm devoted dmiralty causes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONDAY, March 17-6 P. M. The Custom House tables of the trade of t port for the month of February were closed to day, and we present our usual comparative state

\$5,699,387 10,236,820 10,078,10 631,489 429,527 208,75 344,994 137,950 49,06 977,009 1,102,926 3,776,91

Total exports...... \$7,652,879 11,907,283 14,112,84 Total exclusive of specie 6,675,870 10,804,307 10,836,92

At this time last year Mr. Lincoln had bee

nearly a fortnight inaugurated, and his posit

still seemed undetermined. The greatest nervou ness prevailed in financial and commercial circle though there were many who believed that th political agitations of the day would be overcom without fighting. The repudiation of debts at the South had commenced, and very grave commercia embarrassments and failures had been the result Capitalists were unwilling to lend money, excep on call on the security of undoubted stocks; pa per was very hard of sale; exchange was still so fa below par that there was a profit on the importa tion of gold from Europe; leading secur were generally considerably lower than they ar at present. The above table shows that the con merce of the country, after nearly a year of was is steadily improving. Our imports of foreig ince the war commenced; and though we have not yet begun to ship our principal staple-co ton-in any quantity, we have begun to sen abroad another leading staple-gold-in amou which justify the belief that we shall part with good deal of it during the summer. as those of the past four months, as in excess of the previous average, and the ope of navigation will shortly lead to their being creased. It will be remarked that the receipts handsome return for a single month. Congr from customs duties, if the duties upon articles prime necessity were boldly raised. people will buy foreign dry goods and hardwa and ten and coffee, and sugar and hides as spices, whatever the duty is. The aggregate bu ness of the fiscal year 1861-2 will not compare unfavorably with past years as has been Up to the present date our ports are only half those of the correspondent ing period of 1860-1, and on exports of specie or one-third our exports of other produce being of any other year on record. hows, both our import trade and our exports coin are increasing. By next July the aggrega will not be so far behind last year as it is

The following tables will show the course trade for the eight months which have elapsed

> 85,402,8 Total, 8 mos. . . \$157,113,702 163.711.492 EXPORTS OF DO. \$4,938,060 7,525,713 8,012,614 9,562,71 9,652,30 9,877,94 12,904,24 14,109,76 13,681,4 12,053,4 10,078,16 10,277,925 77,227,179 211,00 3,00 16,71 15,00 46,30 896,01 2,658,21 3,776,91 8,287,681 6,344,150 4,383,123 2,062,129 853,562 977,099 202,401 58,894 1,102,926 7,422,00 Total, 8 mos...\$38,548,563 21,773,239 4,504,068 4,495,248 8,088,903 2,632,078 1,794,748 1,171,862 2,069,202 2,528,786

> Total, 8 mos.... \$26,596,260 22,225,788 18,046,30 To-day's bank statement compares with that of last week:-

Dec.. \$2,432,372 336,406 35,600

The decrease of loans is rather unexpected, as was understood that the banks had ceased selling United States sixes. It proves that they contin to dispose of their government securities—sixe and seven-thirties—to the public, and, as the pric remunerates them handsomely, it is reasonab they should do so. They have increased their me cantile discounts since last week. The specie re serve continues to swell. It is now ver, nearly \$31,000,000, which in the flush times pre vious to the war was considered a very handst reserve. The moment the rebellion is suppress the legal tender clause of the Treasury note ac

can be repealed, and the banks will be in a pos tion to resume immediately.

Money works easily at 6 per cent on call, and a 7 for first class mercantile paper. The bank are taking a good deal of paper which has bee heretofore sold at discount houses.

Exchange opened very weak this morning, be closed with more strength. Some leading banker sold early in the day at 1111/2, but refused that bit later in the afternoon. Francs are quoted 5.05 10 for bankers' bills. Gold fell off to 1011/4 this morning, but rallied to 101% bid in the a ternoon. It seems probable that the increase of our imports, and the consequent demand for gold for export, will as st another bull movement the precious metal, especially as the present price is so low that the operators will not risk much. have never shared the belief, so commonly enter tained, that gold would role at ten per cent pre